

ACTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of the Prebyterian Church in Regard to Charges Against Rev. Dr. McGiffert.

THE WHOLE MATTER REFERRED

To the New York Presbytery to Deal With it as it Deems Best

AFTER TUMULTUOUS DEBATE,

Which Sometimes Partook of Personalities--Considerable Feeling Displayed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 25.--In the hands of the presbytery of New York the fate of Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, professor of church history in Union Theological seminary, New York. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church steered clear, as it hopes, of the rocks of another heresy trial when it voted this afternoon, after a tumultuous and sometimes personal debate, to refer the whole matter to the presbytery of New York "for such disposition as in its judgment the peace of the church and the purity of doctrine may require."

When the bills and overtures committee report was announced this afternoon by Vice Moderator Dr. L. Y. Graham, a profound silence held over the assembly and the packed galleries. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, of Washington, chairman of the committee, took the speaker's platform and read first that part of the report on which all members of the committee agreed. It was a review of the case and the statement of four fundamental doctrines of the churches which Dr. McGiffert's "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" is held to deny. Next Dr. Radcliffe read the majority report, and then it was known at last that there were to be two reports. This report, which was ultimately adopted, left the matter to the discretion of the New York presbytery. The minority report read by Dr. Benjamin Lewis Hobson, of Chicago, made it mandatory upon the New York presbytery to appoint a committee to confer with Dr. McGiffert, and if he would neither modify his views nor peacefully withdraw from the church, proceed against him in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the church. That would have meant a heresy trial. Before taking up the debate the whole assembly voted for the preamble on which all agreed. From this scene of unanimity the aspect was soon changed to one of tumult.

The majority report with the slight verbal changes made for the sake of clearness at the end of the discussion, is as follows:

"We recommend that the whole matter of the teachings of the book of Rev. C. A. McGiffert, D. D., entitled 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' be referred to the presbytery of New York, to which belongs the primary constitutional responsibility for such disposition as in its judgment the peace of the church and the purity of doctrine may require."

The minority of eight set against the report of the majority of twelve the following:

"We recommend the adoption of the following:

"The general assembly, while deploring the controversy occasioned by Dr. McGiffert's writings, hereby direct the presbytery of New York, of which he is a member, to appoint a committee to confer with him, and if it should appear to the presbytery that Dr. McGiffert fails to modify his views so as to conform them to the standards of the churches, the presbytery is directed to use every means to induce Dr. McGiffert to withdraw peacefully from the Presbyterian ministry. But if he should refuse to do so then the presbytery is directed, as the last resort, to proceed with the case in accordance with the provisions of the constitutions of the churches. And in all these proceedings the presbytery is to maintain the spirit of Christian kindness and love, as well as fidelity to the truth."

"Give the case to the presbytery to decide," said Dr. Radcliffe, "but the responsibility where it belongs; surely they will attend to it. Let the presbytery of New York attend to its own business in its own way. Do not order them to do so and so and make threats against Dr. McGiffert."

Dr. Radcliffe's Plea. Continuing, eloquently, in this strain, Dr. Radcliffe concluded with these words: "The time has not yet come when the whole authority of the churches should be exerted. When the committee of New York has acted, and the presbytery, too, then there will be ample time for the assembly to review the case. I am not a moderate conservative. I am a middle-of-the-road conservative--I am a Presbyterian. Being relieved from all differences and from all antagonisms, we are all becoming Presbyterians. I ask you in the interests of the presbytery of New York, of general harmony, for the sake of great and glorious peace of the churches, for the sake of magnificent opportunities that lie before us--strong and united--in the near future, to leave this case simply where it belongs, permitting, in the fear of God, the presbytery of New York to attend to its own business."

Dr. Hobson replied to Dr. Radcliffe with a speech which was magnificent from an argumentative point of view, but vastly inferior to Dr. Radcliffe's in effect and eloquence. He called attention to the fact that Dr. Radcliffe had said that Dr. McGiffert was of a seminary which did support, and was not an active pastor. If that argument had any weight why send the case down to the presbytery at all? The fact was that Dr. McGiffert was a member of the church and an ordained minister, who was under obligations not to preach or teach against the doctrinal standards of the church. Where was the threat in the course approved by the minority? In any event, if Dr. McGiffert refused to modify his views or leave the church there must be a heresy trial. It would be wiser plainly to say to Dr. McGiffert: "You are a scholar; all honor to scholars, but the Presbyterian church is no place for you. Go where you will be more at home." It had been said that to adopt the minority report would be to turn a plowshare through the New York presbytery. If such is the case, Dr. McGiffert is stubborn. It is only a question of time when that plowshare will have to do its work. It is said that Dr. McGiffert will not fall to withdraw. "May the Lord put it into his head to do so," but in the meantime here was the spectacle of the great Presbyterian church sitting at the feet of an individual, and begging him to go, and leave it in peace.

Dr. Hobson got along easily until he undertook to discuss Dr. McGiffert's theology, when he was sharply reminded by Dr. Radcliffe that the assembly had already condemned Dr. McGiffert's heresy trial, and was not conducting a heresy trial.

"I repeat that point," gracefully said the speaker, but a moment later his time expired.

The leaders having spoken, five minutes each was given to a host of eager talkers. Out of a wrangle as to whether a majority or minority man should follow Dr. Hobson, Rev. H. W. McKibbin, of Cincinnati, got the floor. "It has been said that there is no unrest in the church," he cried, in a thunderous voice, but before he got further Dr. Radcliffe sang out that he had simply said that there was no "such unrest" as had been believed. "Take back for a second," Dr. McKibbin continued: "Well, I say there is unrest in the church, when in Cincinnati we have to issue a declaration of belief in the Deity of God. If there is no justification for a judicial process, when in God's name will there be a justification?"

"It is time to close up the ranks and for Presbyterians to march shoulder to shoulder," said Dr. W. P. Merrill, a member of the committee. "The majority report means harmony and union." Like a prophet of old, with beetling brow and hoary hair and beard, Dr. Dunlop Moore, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, lifted up the voice of conservatism.

"I have read this book," he said, "it is bad; there are worse, for some books deny the authenticity of every one of the Gospels. Dr. McGiffert questions only sixteen out of twenty-seven. The book--and the old man shook with feelings--is an abomination before God. Some one has spoken of the kind tone of Dr. McGiffert's letter; it gives me no encouragement. If I had Dr. McGiffert here I would knock that nonsense out of his head." This last sentiment was liberally applauded.

"Be patient, brothers; wait yet a little while," pleaded Drs. Hughes and Gibson, of Philadelphia, speaking for the majority report.

"Stalkers and cowards to the rear," shouted Elder Alex. Dixon, of Scranton, Pa.

Roared With Laughter. "Then close up. Was there ever a more beautifully worded letter than that of this theologian, which says, after all, 'I do as I please, and you can do the other thing.' And the galleries and the assembly roared with laughter."

"Who has read Dr. McGiffert's book, anyway?" asked Elder Samuel G. Scott, of Philadelphia. And the commissioners looked at each other and repeated the same question. Then, upon the platform came Dr. J. B. Almon Shaw, of New York, a director of Union seminary. Intense silence followed. In that deep, sonorous voice for which he is famous, the eloquent minister spoke, while his every word was eagerly swallowed as of supreme significance.

"I disapprove of Dr. McGiffert's book," he said, slowly and impressively. "There are many bad things and some good things in it. I have no sympathy or patience with it."

"Then, why," broke in Dr. McKibbin, fiercely, "then why, as a director of Union seminary do you keep Dr. McGiffert there?"

Dr. McKibbin's eyes flashed fire, and his voice was a roar.

"Wait for an explanation. It will come in time. Have patience," replied Dr. Shaw, with great calmness. "Vote for this majority report, because, first, you can trust the church; second, because you can trust Dr. McGiffert. Only a short time before coming to this convention I had a talk with Dr. McGiffert, in which I asked him if he believed in the Deity of Christ. 'Yes,' was his answer. 'Do you believe in the miraculous conception?' I asked him next, and he answered 'Yes.'"

For the next minute Dr. Shaw tried in vain to make himself heard. From all sides were shouts of disapproval of what appeared to be an apology for Dr. McGiffert.

"I am simply this," continued Dr. Shaw, when the tumult had ceased. "that Dr. McGiffert was honest in his letter. He will walk out of the church. He will say 'I will have no stain on my conscience of another heresy trial.'"

"Thirdly, I want to say that you can trust the Presbytery of New York. For the first time in years we voted together when we voted for Dr. Sample for moderator. There is a great reaction going on. On the glow of the new spirituality we will do our duty. Leave us free, and we will take our stand for the right."

The applause which greeted Dr. Shaw when he took the tribune was nothing compared with that mighty rattle of handclapping that saluted his departure.

Sprung a Sensation. Then Elder James Yearceance, of New York Presbytery sprung a sensation. Pale with indignation, he declared that Dr. Shaw had broken a solemn agreement of the New York Presbytery that none of them should speak or try to influence the vote on the question before the house.

"Mr. Moderator, Mr. Moderator," called Dr. Shaw, now thoroughly aroused, "I wish to say that there was no such agreement. It was simply understood that we should not speak as representatives of the Presbytery. I spoke only for myself."

"I am glad to hear that explanation," said Mr. Yearceance, but there was a trace of irony in his tone. Immediately after, he struck Dr. Shaw another blow. "Only a twelve-month ago," he declared, with great intensity, "Dr. Shaw told me in a conversation that he had read Dr. McGiffert's book, and saw nothing in it to disapprove of."

"I recall no such statement whatever," passionately exclaimed Dr. Shaw. "Stop it, gentlemen, stop it," "enough enough," came from all parts of the house. "Let us have no personalities," said the acting moderator. "In all manliness to God and man, Dr. McGiffert should resign," said Mr. Yearceance in conclusion.

Dr. John W. Dinsmore, of San Jose, Cal., spoke briefly for the majority report. When he was through, the house clamored frantically for the question. For fully five minutes there were mingled shouts of "Question," "Vote," "Vote," and shouts for Dr. W. F. Birch, of the New York Presbytery, who was begging the moderator to let him speak.

Finally it developed that there were only eight minutes left and Dr. Radcliffe hastily summed up. Again the house clamored for the question, and some one demanded the roll call, but an emphatic "no" vote disposed of that motion. Dr. Radcliffe moved the majority report. Dr. McKibbin moved to substitute the minority. A parliamentary tangle followed, with half a dozen speakers, and numerous motions. But a motion to lay Dr. McKibbin's substitute on the table prevailed.

Then came the vote on the majority resolution. "The ayes have it," said Dr. Graham. Somebody called for division, for the negative vote seemed to have large volume. But when it came to standing up, the negative vote, which had given promise of being almost equal to the affirmative, dwindled so sadly that the few standers were laughed at. The majority shouted for joy.

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

Members of National Committee Consider the Condition of the Party.

METHODS OF WORK DISCUSSED

And not a Single Reference to Party Policy Made--Another Meeting in July.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.--When the conference of members of the Democratic national committee adjourned this afternoon at 6:30 it had taken no action regarding the policy of the party in the coming presidential campaign, and plans for the platform were not even discussed. The meeting from first to last was one of discussion regarding methods of work of next year and the ways and means by which this work could best be accomplished. All members were urged to see that the organization of the party in their respective states is perfected as soon as possible, and all preparations be made for the fight. The matters of anti-trust, "anti-imperialism" and silver were not touched upon. No action was taken regarding them and no recommendations were made. The next meeting of the committee will probably be held in Chicago on July 20, and Chairman Jones, of the national committee, has been asked to call a formal meeting for that date. It is expected that at this meeting definite action will be taken and the question of what is to be the rallying cry of the Democracy in the fall of 1900 will be determined.

Mr. Bryan acted as proxy for J. M. Woods, of South Dakota, during the time that he was in the meeting.

Who Were Present. The committeemen present were: Henry D. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; Adair Wilson, Colorado; Alexander Troop, Connecticut; Clark Howell, Jr., Georgia; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; John G. Shanklin, Indiana; C. A. Walsh, Iowa; Judge Johnson, Kansas; Urey Woodson, Kentucky; T. D. O'Brien, Minnesota; W. B. Sullivan, Mississippi; W. J. Stone, Missouri; W. H. Thompson, Nebraska; Joseph Daniels, North Carolina; J. M. Griffin, Pennsylvania; James M. Woods, South Dakota; James M. Head, Tennessee; James J. Dudley, Texas; Peter J. O'Leary, Virginia; John T. McGraw, West Virginia; W. N. Holliday, Wyoming; Thomas Marcum, Indian Territory.

Governor Stone stated the object of the meeting as set out in the call. He was then elected chairman. Mr. Walsh was in his place as secretary.

J. M. Griffin, of Pennsylvania, who was present as proxy for Committeeman Harry, of that state, made a total representation of twenty-three states. Committeeman Stone, of Missouri, presided, and immediately after calling the meeting to order announced that reports of organizations and conditions in the different states were desired:

Were Not Touched Upon. One by one the representatives of the different states outlined the conditions existing at home, and the reports were accepted without recommendations of any kind. Not one of the speakers touched upon the trusts, imperialism or silver.

After the committee had been in session an hour Mr. Bryan was introduced and made a short address, urging the members to look closely after the organizations in their states and suggesting that strong efforts be made to provide a campaign fund for the coming campaign. He made no specific suggestions, merely talking in a general way regarding the great advantage of organization.

The fight of the Illinois Democracy against Editor Devlin, of the national committee press bureau, was taken up by Committeeman Gahan, of Illinois. He made a vigorous speech, claiming that Devlin had acted against the regular Democratic organization in Illinois and that he be removed. A motion was carried appointing a committee of three to investigate the Devlin matter and report to Chairman Jones upon his return from abroad. Mr. Stone appointed on the committee of investigation Mr. Johnson, of Kansas, and Mr. Daniels, of North Carolina, the third man to be named later.

Bryan and Altgeld. Mr. Bryan said at the conclusion of the conference: "I am satisfied that great good has come from this meeting and that the Democracy will be in a better position to make the fight in the coming election than it has ever been. It was not designed that any action should be taken at this meeting. It was called for the sole purpose of getting an insight into the conditions in the different states and urging those that have in any way allowed their organizations to lapse from what it should be, to get to work at once with the object of putting matters into the best condition before the serious work of next year."

Ex-Governor Altgeld expressed views similar to those of Bryan. It cannot be gainsaid that there is a strong undercurrent of feeling among the members of the national committee that silver should not be given the exceedingly prominent place that it held in the last campaign. It may be one of the leading features of the platform, but they declare openly that they think that there are other things that should be given as much importance in the declaration of the party as silver and one of those that finds the silver favor with them is "anti-trust."

Anti-Trust Banquet. ST. LOUIS, May 25.--Promptly at 6:45 this evening the caterer's direction bell rang, the band struck up "The Stars and Stripes Forever," an army of waiters laden with viands, appeared and

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Committee on Laws of Warfare Strikes a Difficult Problem in Proposed Modifications of Geneva Convention.

THE HAGUE, May 25.--Both sections of the committee on the laws of warfare of the peace conference met separately to-day and began the examination of the subject submitted to them, the Red Cross section discussing paragraph five and paragraph six, of the circular of Count Muravieff, Russian minister of foreign affairs and the Brussels conference section discussing paragraph seven.

Both sections met subsequently and discussed the question of competence, as regards the scheme for the revision of the Geneva convention, known as the Morgner scheme. The Morgner scheme comprises modifications of the Geneva convention in connection with wounded and sick prisoners, members of the military hospital service, convalescents for the wounded, ambulances, hospitals, property belonging to neutralized persons, religious and medical staffs and kindred subjects. The scheme applies equally to land and sea warfare.

It was proposed to submit the scheme to another committee for revision and the question was then raised whether the conference was competent to deal with the matter. Those who took a negative view argued that the conference had decided in principle and all the governments represented had agreed that nothing should be submitted to the conference beyond the eight points in the circular of Count Muravieff. They contended that if the conference once infringed this rule, a precedent would be created leading to numerous difficulties, including probably the springing of the Armenian, Macedonian and similar questions upon the conference.

It was also pointed out by the opponents of the proposal to refer that inasmuch as the Morgner scheme dealt mostly with the wounded and with hospitals it would be impossible to discuss the proposed modifications effectively without the co-operation of doctors who alone would be capable of deciding many of the points in issue. As a matter of fact there is no man of medical training among the delegates.

The committee finally adjourned without reaching a decision.

There is no truth in the statement that a proposal has been submitted to the conference to abrogate the provisions of the declaration of Paris 1856 regarding the protection of private property in time of war.

Not Opposed to Arbitration. BERLIN, May 25.--The Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten in an editorial denying that Germany is opposing the idea of an arbitration tribunal at the peace conference, suggests that the attitude of Great Britain and the United States in recent years as shown by the Venezuelan and Alaskan disputes has not been favorable to arbitration, although, as the paper says, "they are now posing as their special champions."

Recent Charters Issued. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 25.--A charter was issued to-day to the Belmont Light and Power Company, of Wheeling, with a capital of \$500, 10 per cent of this amount was paid in. Shares are \$50 each, and are held by Joseph Clements, Charles Rosser, John T. Egan, and Thomas E. Shells, of Belaire, Ohio, and S. F. Gerriek, of Wheeling, W. Va.

A charter was also issued to the Wild Cat Oil Company, of Sistersville, with a capital of \$10,000, 10 per cent of which has been paid in. The shares are \$500 each, and are held by W. A. Wright, J. N. Gold, A. C. Jamison, C. W. Grier, J. E. Neff, H. E. Wilson, E. P. H. Wells and others, all of Sistersville.

Mad Dog Scare. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 25.--The little town of Reid, this county, is all torn up over a mad dog panic. Several dogs here died from rabies, contracted from the bite of a dog, which went mad last March, and a number are expected daily to be seized with the malady. Rev. Millard Ray had to kill a fine mule and gave the other one of the span away, knowing that they had both been where Mrs. Kover was bitten three years ago and after having been sent to the Pasture Institute, New York, and supposed to have been cured, she afterwards died. This latest outbreak is within four miles of this city.

Charles Town Points. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., May 25.--A corporation election for three councilmen was held in this place to-day, and resulted as follows:

First ward, A. Schulte; Second ward, J. F. Weller; Third ward, T. C. Green, all the parties being Democrats.

Miss Jessie B. Crane, a handsome young lady, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Crane, of this place, was married yesterday in Washington, to Mr. G. E. Hinch, of Tennessee. The bride is well known in Roanoke, near which city she formerly resided. She is a society belle, and has resided in this place with her father, who came here from Roanoke.

Paris Still Sticks. COVERACK, Cornwall, May 25.--An attempt to float the American line steamer Paris, which has been fast on the rocks off Lowland's Point, since early Sunday morning last, took place at 3 o'clock this morning, without result.

The position of the steamer has not altered, but the conditions are looked upon as being less favorable.

Another attempt to float the Paris will be made this afternoon. Her foreholds will be pumped dry and the two afterholds will be filled with water so as to tilt the steamer. A moderate wind is blowing.

Five powerful tugs tried to pull off the Paris, but she did not move. More coal is being jettisoned from her bunkers and another effort to float her will be made at daylight.

German Masons Meet. DETROIT, Mich., May 25.--The circle of German-American Free Mason lodges, representing some 10,000 Masons of German birth or parentage, held its third annual convention in the Masonic Temple auditorium. The session, which was secret, was devoted largely to reports of officers and committees, and a general discussion of the fraternity's interests.

the mammoth Democratic anti-trust banquet was on, while the 1,415 banqueters seated at the tables broke into a tremendous cheer, rising in a body and waving the small hands flags that have been provided at each cover.

Several speeches were made during the evening, including one by W. J. Bryan attacking all kinds of trusts.

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A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

St. Johns, New Brunswick, Sustains a Terrible Visitation--Fifteen Blocks are Burned

INVOLVING A \$500,000 LOSS.

One Thousand Persons Rendered Homeless, Majority of Them Laboring People.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 25.--Fire that broke out in a building adjoining the general warehouse of P. Naas & Sons, Main street, North End, this afternoon, did enormous damage. A leading underwriter estimates the loss at \$500,000 and insurance at \$300,000. For several hours the fire's progress was unchecked. Insufficient water supply, a long term of dry weather and a brisk gale contributed to cause a conflagration which for a time threatened annihilation to the wooden district where it originated.

Late to-night, however, the fire had died out and there is no fear of any further loss.

Tenants of houses either on fire or in immediate danger moved out their furniture and piled it in places of supposed safety, only to see it burned on the street, or to be compelled to move it again. Piles of goods heaped upon the wharves, at first deemed secure, soon began to smoulder and blaze, ignited by the fierce heat.

At 3 o'clock the wharves and warehouses of the Star line took fire, and several of the steamers arriving from up-river had to dock elsewhere.

At 5 o'clock the destruction of several buildings on Main street by the use of dynamite stayed the progress of the flames along the line of the street railway, and the firemen were able to direct their efforts more particularly to the district north of Main street, and including blocks of dwellings bounded by Victoria, Metcalf, Bridge, Holly, Cunard and Albert streets.

The area burned over comprises fifteen blocks, and the buildings destroyed number 150.

The district ravaged by the fire was composed largely of tenement houses, and probably 1,000 persons are homeless, a majority of them laboring people.

Two deaths are to be set down to the fire. A Miss Cunard, an aged lady residing on Holly street, was burned in her house, and Mrs. Arnold Morey, who resided a short distance from the scene died from shock.

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY

Effects an Organization--Capitalized at \$80,000,000--Wheeling men Elected Officers.

NEW YORK, May 25.--The organization of the National Tube Company was consummated to-day by the election of the following board of directors: Joshua Rhodes, J. J. Vandergrift, William B. Rhodes, F. J. Hearne, J. N. Vance, John Eaton, Francis L. Potts, F. R. Tobey, Jonathan Rowland, Daniel O'Day, A. S. Matheson, O. C. Barber, Henry Ald, John Don, Edmund C. Converse, Horace Crosby, William Nelson Cromwell, D. W. Hitchcock, A. F. Luke and W. J. Curtis.

These officers were elected: President, E. C. Converse; chairman of the board, Joshua Rhodes; first vice president, F. J. Hearne; second vice president, Horace Crosby; third vice president, Francis L. Potts; general manager, A. S. Matheson.

The treasurer has not yet been elected, but the place has been offered to Mr. Luke, of Eoston.

The capitalization of the company, \$80,000,000, was fixed upon the basis of the appraisement of the thirteen properties absorbed. Half the total amount will be in 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, and the other half in common stock. J. P. Morgan & Company will finance the company, which will have its main offices in this city, and manufacturing headquarters at Pittsburgh.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

Tin Plate Scale Advanced 20 Per cent--Manufacturers to Confer.

DETROIT, Mich., May 25.--Committees from the iron and steel manufacturers to confer with the Amalgamated Association wage committee arrived to-day. The first conference will be held to-morrow.

This afternoon was spent by the manufacturers' committee in looking over the scales, but they refused to make any comment upon them. The radicals of the Amalgamated convention have prevailed throughout in the matter of higher wage scales, still the prices and outlook for business in the iron and steel industries is so favorable that little trouble was anticipated in fixing the schedules with the manufacturers.

The tin plate scale was to-day advanced twenty per cent by the Amalgamated Association.

Movements of Steamships. ROTTERDAM--Amsterdam, New York via Boulogne.

BREMEN--Lahn, New York, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia--Fair Friday and Saturday; southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio--Fair Friday; probably showers Saturday; brisk southerly winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 52 3 p. m. 73  
9 a. m. 62 5 p. m. 75  
12 m. 65 7 p. m. 75

Upright Piano for Sale. An up-to-date piano, beautiful ebony case, 7-1/2 octaves, looks like new, for \$145, including stool and cover. If you are thinking of buying a piano, here is your chance.

F. W. BAUMER CO.